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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/691,665	10/24/2003	Jung-Hwa Kang	0808-0345P	6347
2292	7590 01/25/2006		EXAMINER	
BIRCH STEWART KOLASCH & BIRCH PO BOX 747			NGUYEN, CAM N	
	RCH, VA 22040-0747		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
	,		1754	

DATE MAILED: 01/25/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/691,665	KANG ET AL.	
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Cam N. Nguyen	1754	
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	pears on the cover sheet with the o	correspondence address –	
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DA - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.1 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period of - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tir will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the cause the application to become ABANDONE	N. nely filed the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).	
Status			٠
1)⊠ Responsive to communication(s) filed on Nove	ember 07, 2005 (an amendment/i	esponse.	
2a) ☐ This action is FINAL . 2b) ☑ This	action is non-final.		
3) Since this application is in condition for allowar	nce except for formal matters, pro	osecution as to the merits is	
closed in accordance with the practice under E	Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 4	53 O.G. 213.	
Disposition of Claims			
 4) ☐ Claim(s) 1-7 is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdraw 5) ☐ Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) ☐ Claim(s) 1-7 is/are rejected. 7) ☐ Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) ☐ Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/o 	·		
Application Papers			
9) The specification is objected to by the Examine	ır.		
10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) acceptable		Examiner.	
Applicant may not request that any objection to the			
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct			
11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex	aminer. Note the attached Office	Action or form PTO-152.	
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119			
 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents 2. Certified copies of the priority documents 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority application from the International Bureau * See the attached detailed Office action for a list 	s have been received. s have been received in Applicati rity documents have been receive u (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	on No ed in this National Stage	
Attachment(s) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) 🔲 Interview Summary	(PTO-413)	
2) D Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail D	ate	
B) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date	5) Notice of Informal F 6) Other:	atent Application (PTO-152)	

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DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. Applicants' amendment and remarks, filed November 07, 2005, has been made of record and entered. Claims 1 & 3-5 have been amended. Claims 6-7 have been added.

Claims 1-7 are currently pending and under consideration.

Claim Objections

2. Claims 1 & 5 are objected to because of the following informalities: the unit for surface area (for ex. m²/g) is missing. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112 (Second Paragraph)

- 3. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:
 - The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.
- 4. Claims 1-7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Regarding claims 1 & 5, (iv), the proper Markush terminology is --a salt of a metal selected *from a group consisting of* ...--.

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Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

- (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 6. Claims 1-4 & 6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Krabetz et al., "hereinafter Krabetz", (US Pat. 4,259,211) *in view of* Khoobiar (US Pat. 4,271,040).

Krabetz discloses a catalyst comprising a premolded inert carrier having a rough surface which has been coated with an active catalyst composition of the formula $Mo_{12}A_aB_bC_cD_cO_x$, wherein: $\underline{\mathbf{A}}$ is a mixture of V and W; $\underline{\mathbf{B}}$ is copper or copper in a mixture with a metallic element selected from the group consisting of Fe, Mn, Ni, and Cr; $\underline{\mathbf{C}}$ is a metallic element selected from the group consisting of Nb, Ta, Bi, Sb, Sn, Th, Ce, and U; $\underline{\mathbf{D}}$ is a metallic element selected from the group consisting of Li, Na, K, Rb, Cs and Tl; and $\underline{\mathbf{a}}$ is from 0.5 to 12 for "vanadium" and from 0.2 to 6 for "tungsten", the sum for "vanadium" and "tungsten" being from 2.5 to 18, $\underline{\mathbf{b}}$ is from 0.5 to 8, the meaning of $\underline{\mathbf{b}}$ for copper being 0.5 to 6, $\underline{\mathbf{c}}$ is from 0 to 10, $\underline{\mathbf{d}}$ is from 0 to less than 0.1 and $\underline{\mathbf{x}}$ is from 41 to 127.75, said active catalyst composition is first manufactured, before its application to the carrier, from thermally easily decomposed salts of the metallic components by mixing aqueous solutions, slurries or moist solid masses of said easily decomposed salts, drying the mixture and calcining the dried composition at from 140°C to 600°C,

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and said active catalyst composition in a particle size reduced to less than 150 micromoter than being applied together with water to the rough surface of the premolded carrier to form an active catalyst layer, etc. (see col. 10, claim 1).

The difference between the claimed process and the disclosed process, is that the disclosed process does not include step b), which is "introducing a base solution and an acid solution into the catalyst suspension of step a) to control acidity of the catalyst suspension to a pH of 3.5 to 6.5".

However, it would have been *prima facie obvious* to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have incorporated this step into the process of Krabetz and to have done the same in order to control and acidity of the suspension because it is known and conventional to do so, as evidenced by Khoobiar (see Khoobiar at col. 4, ln 3-7). Specifically, Khoobiar fairly suggests that in some cases the solutions may have acids and/or bases added to them to facilitate dissolution of the catalyst precursors. For example, acids such as hydrochloric acid or nitric acid, or bases such as ammonium hydroxide can be used as desired.

With respect to the claimed catalyst BET surface area, it is expected that the catalyst of the reference would possess the same BET surface area because the same catalyst having the same chemical formula is disclosed and being claimed.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102(b)/103

7. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

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The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

- (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 8. Claim 5 & 7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as anticipated by or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over Krabetz et al., "hereinafter Krabetz", (US Pat. 4,259,211).

Krabetz discloses a catalyst as described above (see above).

Product-by-process limitations in the claims are noted. While the catalyst of the reference is not made by the same process, the catalyst made or disclosed is the same as being claimed. It has been held that the patentability of the product and its method of production are separately determined. See <u>In re Thorpe</u>, 227 USPQ 964 (Fed. Cir. 1985); <u>In re Brown</u>, 173 USPQ 688, 688 (CCPA 1977); <u>In re Fessman</u>, 180 USPQ 324, 326 (CCPA 1977). See also *MPEP 2113*.

With respect to the claimed catalyst BET surface area, it is inherent that the catalyst of the reference would possess the same BET surface area because the same catalyst having the same chemical formula is disclosed and being claimed.

Response to Applicants' Arguments

9. Applicants' amendment and remarks filed on November 07, 2005 has been fully considered, but not deemed persuasive in view of the new grounds of rejection above and the following reasons.

Applicants urging regarding the Krabetz reference for not disclosing the claimed step of "controlling the acidity" of the catalyst suspension is noted. It is considered obvious for one having the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have controlled the acidity of the catalyst suspension in Krabetz in view of the teaching disclosed by Khoobiar as discussed in the rejection (see above). Further, it is considered conventional and known in the catalyst art to control the acidity of a catalyst mixture to result in an effective catalyst product.

Conclusion

- 10. Claims 1-7 are pending. Claims 1-7 are rejected. No claims are allowed.
- 11. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Primary Examiner Cam N Nguyen, whose telephone number is 571-272-1357. The examiner can normally be reached on M, W, R, & F, 9:00 AM 6:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Stanley Silverman, can be reached on 571-272-1358. The fax phone

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number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Nguyen/cnn

January 23, 2006

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